

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-467

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Cooney-Smith Farm
other	George Richardson Farm, MacBeth Farm

2. Location

street and number	12799 Clarksville Pike	___	not for publication
city, town	Clarksville	<u>X</u>	vicinity
county	Howard		

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	Charles R. Slade, Personal representative				
street and number	10450 Shaker Drive, Suite 112			telephone	
city, town	Columbia	state	MD	zip code	21046-2350

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Howard County Courthouse	tax map and parcel: 34-90			
city, town	Ellicott City	liber	181	folio	261

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
☐ Other

6. Classification

Category		Ownership		Current Function		Resource Count		
						Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/>	district	<input type="checkbox"/>	public	<input type="checkbox"/>	agriculture			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private	<input type="checkbox"/>	commerce/trade	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	both	<input type="checkbox"/>	defense	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<input type="checkbox"/>	site			<input type="checkbox"/>	domestic	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<input type="checkbox"/>	object			<input type="checkbox"/>	education	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
				<input type="checkbox"/>	funerary	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	Total
				<input type="checkbox"/>	government			
				<input type="checkbox"/>	health care			
				<input type="checkbox"/>	industry			
				<input type="checkbox"/>	landscape			
				<input type="checkbox"/>	recreation/culture			
				<input type="checkbox"/>	religion			
				<input type="checkbox"/>	social			
				<input type="checkbox"/>	transportation			
				<input type="checkbox"/>	work in progress			
				<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown			
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	vacant/not in use			
				<input type="checkbox"/>	other:			

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

6

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Cooney-Smith (aka George Richardson Farm, MacBeth Farm) is located at 12799 Clarksville Pike, in Clarksville, in southwestern Howard County, Maryland. The house faces south across gently rolling fields, with the road on the west. There is a drive running to the east of the house, then turning to the south and running to the barn. The farm consists of a frame house, frame bank barn, frame wagon shed, CMU garage, frame carriage house, frame smokehouse, frame chicken house, CMU tractor shed, and several small frame sheds of undetermined function.

House-Exterior

The house is a 2-1/2-story, five-bay by one-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, aluminum siding covering German siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is a two-story, one-bay by one-bay ell on the north elevation that matches the main block in materials and has a gable roof with a north-south ridge. The south elevation of the main block has a main entrance on the first story that has a four-panel door with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. The sidelights have three lights over one panel. There is a four-light transom, with the end lights being smaller in order for the muntins to align with the doorposts. The doorposts and transom are chamfered and the doorframe has a beaded interior edge. There are two two-over-two double-hung sash on either side of the doorway, and they have beaded interior edge frames, fake blinds, and hardware for earlier blinds. There is a three-bay, one-story porch with a tongue and groove wood deck, cast iron foliate posts and balustrade, a board soffit, and a flat metal roof with an iron balustrade. The second story has five typical two-over-two sash, and there is aluminum on the soffit of the box cornice. There is a central gabled wall dormer with a two-light sash that has a triangular top. Each gable end has an interior brick chimney.

The west elevation has the ell in the same plane as the main block. Both the first and second stories have a two-over-two sash in the ell and a two-over-two sash set north of center in the main block. The north elevation of the ell has a pantry extension on the east. This pantry has a concrete foundation. The first story has no opening in the pantry, and there is a two-over-two sash set east of center in the ell. The second story has a two-over-two sash in the pantry and another set east of center in the ell. The gable end has two tall, narrow one-light sash. The east elevation of the ell, on the first story, has the south bay recessed approximately 3 feet. In this bay is a storm door set between two-light sash on each side. The north bay has a large nine-light sash with the three-light center fixed and a three-light casement to each side. On the second story, the south bay has a two-over-two sash with a horizontal muntin, and the north bay has a typical two-over-two sash.

The north elevation of the main block has had some of the aluminum removed to reveal the German siding. Both the first and second story have a typical two-over-two sash. There is a low, one-story extension on the east, near the north corner. The rubble stone foundation is continuous with that of the main house, and there is German siding and a gable roof that has wood shingles and an east-west ridge. This roof projects to the east and connects to the garage. The east elevation of the main block has a vertical-board door hung on butterfly hinges in this extension, and the door leads to cellar steps. There are no openings on the first and second stories, or in the gable end.

House-Interior

The basement is under the passage and the east room only, has rubble stone walls, and a concrete floor. The inner side of the door to the basement has a natural finish. The joists are circular sawn 2 by 10s that run north-south and sit on a 1-inch thick board on top of the foundation walls. They have bridging with wire nails and there is 3-inch flooring above that runs east-west. There are window openings on the north and south and one-light sash on the south that may not be original because there is brick infill around the window frame. The cellar door on the east has tongue and grooved vertical boards and there are wood steps. The door has a cast iron rim lock with a mineral knob and butterfly hinges.

The first story has a center-passage, single-pile plan with one room in the ell. The passage has 3-inch wide pine flooring that runs east-west, baseboard with a quirked ogee, and symmetrical architrave with two beads on either side of an ovoid torus, a beaded

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interior edge, and bull's-eye corner blocks. The interior doors have been removed. The front door has sunken fields with small ogee panel moulds. There are stamped iron plate butt hinges with three knuckles and pins. The cast iron rim lock is not labeled but has a little foliate decoration, and has a mineral knob. The sidelight panels match the door, and the rails and stiles of the sidelights and transom are all mortised and tenoned and pegged. The door also appears to have small pins. There is modern chair rail in this room. A dogleg stair ascends to the north on the east wall and has an open stringer and pine treads. The balusters and handrail have been removed and sold. The trim pieces are nailed with wire nails, while the structural pieces of the stairway are nailed with cut nails. Below the stringer are beaded-edge, vertical, tongue and grooved boards. The rear, or north, door has four panels that match the front door, and has a heavily painted cast iron rim lock with no clear markings and a mineral knob. The rear door is not pinned. The butt hinges have three knuckles and pins. There is a door beneath the stairway, leading to the cellar stairs, which has the same four panels and same lock and hinges as the rear door. It is mortised and tenoned and wedged, with no pins. The walls have a brown coat of plaster covered with wallpaper.

The east room has the same flooring, baseboard and architrave as the passage, and this is typical for the house. The sash are hung on cords, have parting beads and check rails, and have wide muntins that are morticed, tenoned, and pinned. There are cast iron sash locks on the meeting rails. The baseboard is fastened with wire nails. There is wallpaper laid on the brown coat plaster surface. The mantel has been removed from the east wall and had an overmantel. It was all fastened with wire nails. There is a stovepipe hole at the bottom, and baseboard across the bottom indicating that there was never a fireplace here. The west room also has typical flooring, baseboard, architrave, and window sash. There is modern chair rail here. Beneath the wallpaper is newspaper dated 5 October 1987, Frederick, MD. The mantel was removed from the west wall, and again, was never a fireplace as there is a stovepipe hole and baseboard at the bottom. The wall is framed out and lathed and plastered on either side of the stove chimney to look like a fireplace. There is a doorway on the north elevation leading to the ell room, but the door is gone.

The north or ell room has a linoleum tile floor and knotty pine half paneling. The south door has mitered architrave with a beaded interior edge only. The windows have a broken field architrave with a bevel at the break and a beaded interior edge. The architrave is mitered, and the sash are typical. There is an enclosed winder stair in the northwest corner with knotty pine on the walls and door. The east elevation has an arched opening to the north that leads to the pantry. This is now a modern kitchen. There is a four-paneled door to the south that has typical architrave, a mortise lock that replaces a rim lock, and typical hinges. The panels match those of the passage doors, and this door leads to the exterior. This is now an enclosed porch with a linoleum floor, German siding on the walls, beaded-edge tongue and grooved board ceiling, and a new 2 by 4 wall on the east.

The second story has the same floor plan as the first story. The passage has 3-inch-wide pine flooring that runs east-west, has typical baseboard and architrave, but the architrave is mitered at the corners rather than having corner blocks. There is a doorway on the stair landing that never had a door. The architrave is symmetrical, with two beads in the center, flanked by flat ogees, with small beads on the inner and outer edges. This is also mitered at the corners. The passage window is typical. The doors have four panels with sunken fields, ogee panel moulds, and are mortised and tenoned, with wedges and small pins. They are hung on butt hinges with steel plates that have three knuckles and pins. They also have plain cast iron rim locks with mineral knobs. The east chamber has typical flooring with a carpet tack pattern for wall-to-wall strip carpeting and ran east to west. There was plain baseboard and the architrave that matches the second story passage. The sash are also typical. There is a closet on the east elevation, south of the chimney with a typical four-panel door and typical hinges. It has a small cabinet lock, and the closet is lined with horizontal tongue and grooved boards.

The west chamber has typical flooring with a carpet tack pattern, plain baseboard, typical sash, and architrave that matches the second-story passage. There was a mantel on the west elevation that was nailed with wire nails. There is a stovepipe hole here, but again this was never a fireplace. There is a patch in the floor in front of the mantel that the owner says was a grate to let heat up from the first story. To the south of the chimney is a built-in closet with a typical door and hinges, and a small cabinet lock. The interior is finished the same as the east chamber closet. There is also a door on the north elevation, set to the east, which leads to

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the ell. It has typical panels, hinges and lock.

The ell is divided into two chambers. The south ell chamber has typical flooring that runs north-south, and plain baseboard. The architrave is German siding with the lap placed at the outer edge, and it is mitered at the corners. The sash are typical. The east window sash are not pinned while the bottom of the west sash is pinned and the top sash appears to be. The north wall is beaded-edge tongue and grooved vertical boards and has a doorway set to the west leading to the north ell chamber. The door is of beaded-edge vertical boards with small butt hinges that have three knuckles and pins, and there is a typical lock. The north ell chamber has the stairway in the northwest corner, with a low tongue and grooved vertical-board wall as a balustrade. The winders are set at the bottom, and then a straight run ascends to the south and ends just short of the board door, with several boards in the balustrade cut out to give a narrow access to the chamber. The stairway appears to have been built this way. There was a mantelshelf with brackets on the chimney on the north elevation, with a stovepipe hole below it. This room has flooring that matches the south ell chamber and a closet added west of the chimney that probably dates to the 1950s. The sash are typical and the architrave has a broken field with a bevel at the break, no bead, and it is mitered at the corners. The door has head-cut trim and a small bead on the inner edge.

The passage off of the landing has a bathroom to the east side of it and a chamber at the north end. The architrave here matches that on the landing doorway, and the baseboard is plain. The flooring is $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pine that runs east-west, and is about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch higher than that on the landing. The flooring is covered by linoleum in the bathroom. There is a window on the west side of the passage with a beaded-interior-edge frame. It looks into the south ell chamber. There are four-panel doors with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. They have no through tenons or pins, are hung on stamped plate butt hinges with five knuckles and pins, and have cast iron rim locks that are marked "Chantrell Tool Co." The bathroom has a mineral knob while the chamber door has a porcelain knob. The bottom sash of the bathroom window has been replaced while the top sash muntins are not pinned. The toilet flushes to the front, and is dated, but only the year 1922 can be read. The north chamber north window has a pinned bottom sash, while the top sash is not pinned. The east window has neither sash pinned.

The house is constructed of 4 by 4 two-story corner posts that are circular sawn and have a nailer on one side for the plaster lath to be nailed to. The lath has wire nails. The studs are circular-sawn 2 by 4s that are generally spaced 16 inches on centers and are toe-nailed at the bottom to a horizontal board between the first and second stories with what appears to be a cut nail head. The lath is circular-sawn. The northeast corner of the second story was opened up to examine construction.

Garage

The garage is located about 10 feet east of the house, and is a one-story, two-bay by three-bay CMU structure with a gable roof that has asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. The south elevation has a 16-light metal sash in the west bay, with the top four lights fixed, the middle six lights fixed, and three lights at edge and forming a casement. The east bay has rollup garage door. The west elevation has a V-groove vertical board door in the center, a metal two-over-two sash above them in the south bay. The north elevation has two metal two-over-sashes and an exterior CMU chimney. The east elevation has two metal two-over-two sashes. There is a wood box cornice. The interior has a room in the northwest corner that is enclosed with knotty pine paneling.

Carriage Shed

There is a carriage shed located about 18 feet east of the garage. It is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure with a partial CMU foundation. There is some German siding on the west elevation, in the center, and vertical board siding on the south, east, north, and north end of the west elevations. The gable roof has inverted V-seam metal and a north-south ridge. The rafters are exposed and the east half of the gable is longer. On the west elevation, the north bay has a vertical board door. The center bay has a six-over-six sash and a six-over-two sash that has pinned corners. The south bay has a set of beaded edge vertical board doors hung on rollers. There are no openings on the north, south, and east elevations. The carriage house is constructed of circular sawn 4 by 4 posts with 2 by 4 down braces and horizontal studs, all of which are wire nailed. There are 2 by 4 circular sawn

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rafters that are mitered at the ridge and have board lath.

Smokehouse

The smokehouse is located about 22 feet north of the garage and is a one-story, one-bay structure with asbestos shingle siding that was recently removed and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. The west elevation has a V-groove vertical board on butt hinges, and there are no other openings on the elevations. The foundation and floor of the building are concrete, and it has 2 by 4 construction with diagonal board sheathing. The 2 by 4 rafters are mitered at the ridge. There is a wood box cornice.

Chicken House

The chicken house is located about 30 feet north of the smokehouse, and is a one-story, seven-bay by one-bay frame structure, with a CMU foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with asphalt and an east-west ridge. There are exposed rafters at the eaves. The south elevation has five large window openings with chicken wire and two V-groove vertical board doors on T-hinges to the east. There are no other openings in the building. The interior has a dirt floor and 2 by 4 construction in the walls and roof with solid board roof sheathing.

Chicken Yard

To the east of the driveway and house is a chicken yard that is fenced on the east and west sides and has two rows of fruit trees running east and west. There are five small sheds set within the chicken yard in a general line running north to south. The shed building near the north end of the yard is set on the ground and has German siding and exposed rafters. It is one story, and one bay square. The shed roof slopes down to the west and has asphalt shingles. The building is of 2 by 4 construction with vertical boards over diagonal board sheathing. The east elevation has a beaded edge and center vertical door hung on rollers. About 14 feet south of this shed is a small chicken house that is set on the ground. It is one story and three bays by one bay. It has German siding and a shed roof with asphalt shingles that slopes down to the west. There is a wood box cornice. The east elevation has three 12-light fixed wood sashes. The north elevation has a vertical board door on T-hinges set to the east, and there are no openings on the south and west elevations. This building is also of 2 by 4 construction. To the south are three 2 by 4 frame chicken houses with chicken wire on all four sides. The two northern ones have inverted V seam metal on their gable roofs, and the south one has asphalt roll roofing. They are otherwise completely open.

Wagon Shed and Corncrib

The wagon shed and corncrib are about 150 feet south-southeast of the house and are set on rubble stone piers. It is a frame structure with board and baton siding and a gable roof with corrugated metal, an east-west ridge and exposed rafters. It is a 1-1/2 story three-bay by one-bay structure. On the south elevation, the west bay has a wide, tall opening and there is no evidence that there were ever doors here. The center bay has a pair of vertical doors on T hinges, and the east bay has a wide but shorter opening than the west bay, and also has no evidence of doors. On the west elevation, there is a pair of board-and-batten doors on the gable end, and the roof overhands here and contains a chain to hang a pulley. The north elevation has a large opening in the west bay only. The east elevation has no openings, and there is an open shed added to this side. The building is constructed with a circular-sawn heavy timber frame that is mortised and tenoned and wire nailed at the foot. It is possible that the sill has been replaced, since the girts are pegged. The west door on the south elevation leads to the corncrib, while the east door leads to a winder stair that ascends to the east to the upper story. The building is of wire nail construction. The upper story is wide open and has 2 by 5 circular-sawn rafters that are mitered at the ridge, and several pairs of 3/4-round rafters that are also mitered. The plates sit on top of the posts, while the girts are dropped, and there are iron tie rods bolted to the top of a middle post on the north and south and pass through the floors at an angle. The top of the plates is 3 feet 3 inches above the floor. The rafters support the wood lath.

Barn

The barn is banked on the north with a cantilevered forebay on the south, and has a rubble stone lower story, a frame upper story

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with German siding fastened with cut nails, and a gable roof of inverted V-seam metal with a east-west ridge. The barn is three bays by two bays. On the north elevation, the upper story has pair of large vertical board wagon doors in the center, hung on machine made straps. The hinge hooks are attached to plates bolted to the posts, and the plates are covered by a trim board. There are exposed rafter ends, and the first extend beyond the wall on the exterior, suggesting that a knob and neck joint was used here.

The lower story of the west elevation has a window opening in the north bay. There is a concrete silo with iron hoops connected to the south bay. The upper story is covered with inverted V-seam aluminum. The lower story of the east elevation has a window opening on the south bay, and there was also a shed attached here constructed of CMUs, 2 by 4s, and plywood, though it has now been mostly demolished. The north bay is covered by debris. The upper story is covered with aluminum like that of the west elevation. The south elevation is covered by a modern loafing shed. The lower story has German siding and a wide opening in the center with vertical board doors hung on T hinges. The end bays each have the bottom half of a vertical board Dutch door on T hinges. The board siding on the south elevation is painted white with dark green trim. The upper story of the south elevation has a large door made of German siding and hung on rollers in the center, a small wood louvered vent in the east bay, and the west bay is covered with siding.

The lower story interior has a wide center aisle with one large pen on the west that has a hayrack between the west and center bays. There is an aisle on the east wall with a pen at the north end and two small pens between the center and east aisles. The interior arrangement appears to be original. There are two summer beams that are hewn, are about 9 inches wide by 10 inches deep, and run east-west. The joists are circular sawn and run north-south. They are 3 inches by 7-1/2 inches and are spaced 23-24 inches on centers. They run from the north wall to the north summer beam, from the north summer beam to the south summer beam, and from the south summer beam over the south lower wall to the end of the cantilever. The joists have a center tenon into the four-bay sill, and there is no evidence of pegs. The east elevation has a closed up window opening in the north bay, and the west elevation has no opening in the south bay. There is a stair from the center aisle up through a trapdoor on the west side of the aisle. The stair ascends to the south.

The upper story has a center-threshing floor with a hay mow to each side. The southern half of the eastern mow is enclosed with three rooms for storage, but there are no grain bins and no evidence that there ever were. There are vertical doors on butterfly hinges giving access to these rooms. The barn has a heavy timber, circular-sawn, mortised and tenoned and pegged frame. The center bents have one center post while the end bents each have two center posts, and there are both up and down braces and studs for horizontal siding. There are half-lap scarf joints with undersquinted ends, and four face pegs (one of which is offset because the stud is tenoned into here). The studs are tenoned at the top and bottom. The roof framing has purlin struts, and the rafters are mitered and butted at the ridge.

Springhouse

The springhouse is located on the north side of the drive, next to Clarksville Pike. It is a one-story, one-bay frame structure with a concrete foundation, German siding and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge. The south elevation has a rubble stone retaining wall that is parged with concrete, and there are concrete steps down from the east. A doorway is set at the bottom of the steps, and the door has tongue and groove vertical boards and T-hinges. There is a shed-roof porch over the door on two square wood posts set on the retaining wall. The siding has wire nails, and there is a box cornice. The east elevation has a two-light sash with two vertical iron bars. The north elevation has no openings, and the west elevation matches the east. The interior has a concrete floor with trough along the north and west walls. The building is constructed of circular-sawn 4 by 6 sills, 4 by 4 corner posts, 2 by 4 studs with downbraces, and 2 by 4 rafters that are mitered at the ridge. The northwest corner post has an extra piece added on top of the plate and girt to hold them together, apparently.

Corncrib

There is a corncrib about 18 feet northeast of the barn. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay frame structure set on loose CMU

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piers with vertical siding on the north and the north half of the east and west elevations, and vertical slats on the rest of the building. There is a shed roof that slopes down to the east and has inverted V-seam metal. The west, south and west elevations have no openings. The north elevation has a vertical board door at the west corner hung on butterfly hinges. There is chicken wire on all of the interior walls, which are constructed of circular sawn 2 by 4s, which are predominantly doubled up. There is a vertical slat wall that divides the building into two, with doorway in it. The rafters are also 2 by 4s,

About 10 feet south of the corncrib is a hog pen with a CMU foundation, plywood, and a shed roof that slopes down to the north. There is also a shed roof that covers the yard on the south side of the building, which is not historic. About 100 feet east of the barn, in a separate field, is a shelter shed that faces southeast and is open on that side. It is set on the ground and has 2 by 4s with vertical boards and a shed roof that slopes down to the northwest and has inverted V-seam metal.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates

Architect/Builder n/a

Construction dates c.1902

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

In a previous inventory of this property it was noted that the farm was owned by George Richardson and it was suggested that the house could date to 1860. Richardson clearly was farming his 98 acres, since in 1876 he was assessed for two horses, three cattle, and two hogs, plus farming implements worth \$175. His livestock was few, even for a farm of less than 100 acres, and he had gotten rid of all of it by 1883, apparently giving up farming. In 1890 he was assessed for an addition to the house, although this could also refer to an additional assessment because of improvements/alterations, or because a new building of higher value had replaced the earlier one. Richardson died c. 1897. (1)

George Richardson had no children, so the farm had to be divided among his nieces and nephews, and as a result, was sold. Richardson's farm was advertised for sale in April 1898, and was described as "finely improved by a dwelling of five rooms, large bank barn, stable and other buildings." (2) The existing house has seven rooms, not counting the addition or the passages, so if this description is accurate, it would seem that the building mentioned is not the one on the farm. The house was built of two-story-tall 4 by 4 corner posts and 2 by 4 studs, the stairway constructed with both cut and wire nails used in structural situations, and the lath nails were all of wire. Wire nails are generally not found until after 1895, and cut nails continued to be used at least until 1912, suggesting that the existing house was built after Richardson's death. Unfortunately, the stair railing and balusters, and all of the mantels, were removed before the house was documented, so that material was not available to assist in dating. However, the architrave, doors, and windows all suggest a date c. 1900. Many of the window sash and the front door and sidelights are mortised and tenoned and pegged, a construction technique that disappeared in the late nineteenth century. This suggests that these elements were probably reused, most likely from the earlier house, or the improvements to it made by 1890. The barn and wagon shed are also from this period, and probably were part of a major renewal of the farm by the new owners. The barn was built with knob and neck tie beams, an unusual and very old joint that seems to have disappeared and then made a resurgence in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was a very strong joint that would have solved the common problem of tie beams pulling apart where a mortise and tenon joint was used in tension. The framing has been simplified to its absolute minimum, and suggests that builders had come to the realization that most of the load in a barn was carried by the floor joists, not the upper story frame. Thus the physical evidence suggests that none of the buildings that were standing on Richardson's farm have survived.

Richardson's farm was bought by two brothers, John J. Cooney and Charles Cooney, whose parents came to this country from Ireland in 1847, during the potato famine. Their father, Michael, was renting a 100 acre farm in the Clarksville district in 1880, and Charles was working on the farm, while John was still in school. They had two older brothers, so if their father ever managed to buy a farm, there is little likelihood that they would have gotten any part of it. By 1900 they were in their low 30s, their father had apparently died, and they were living with their mother. The Richardson farm would have been too small to support two families for long, so it is not surprising that Charles sold his share to John in 1902. This may have been a strategy

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HO-467

Name Cooney-Smith Farm

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

for the two to establish themselves by pooling their money and making enough off of the farm that they could buy another and split them. Charles had his own farm in 1910, and his mother was living with him. While we do not know what ultimately happened to Charles, John Cooney was certainly successful as a farmer. In March, 1901 he was assessed for three horses and six steers. Twenty acres of the farm were in timber, with 78 under cultivation. By 1916 John had added a garage and bought a Ford automobile. The assessments do not mention the construction of a new house, but given the date of the fabric in the building, it seems reasonable to conclude it was probably built around the time John bought out his brother in 1902. (3)

John J. Cooney died in 1943, and his farm was bought by his daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband Max Smith. Max Smith was a native of Frederick County and attended the University of Maryland, where he received a BS and certification to teach vocational agriculture and science. After graduating, he remained at the university where he completed an MA in administration and supervision, with a minor in science. He began teaching vocational agriculture and science at Clarksville High School in 1933 before becoming principal there, and in 1958 was made principal of the new Glenelg High School. He later served as the public schools' supervisor of industrial arts, agriculture, physical education and business education, and was intimately involved in the creation of the vo-tech school. Thus, with his background it was natural for him to farm on the side, and he continued to farm this property up to his death. During his ownership the property was known as Macbeth Farm, but it is not known who named it, or when. All of the buildings on the farm were scheduled to be demolished in April or May, 2006, and the land developed. (4)

Notes:

- (1). Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, District 5, 1876-96, 1896-1910, Maryland State Archives.
- (2). Ellicott City Times, 2 April 1898, p. 2, col. 7.
- (3). U. S. Bureau of the Census, 5th district, 1880, Agricultural Schedule, 1880, 1900, 1910. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, District 5, 1896-1910, Maryland State Archives.
- (4). Luther Young, "Max Smith Leaves School System after 46 Years." Baltimore Sunday Sun, "Howard Living," 30 December 1979, pp. 1, 6.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-467

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 75.891 acres

Acreage of historical setting 101 acres

Quadrangle name Clarksville

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary is the property lines.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ken Short

organization Howard County Dept. of Planning & Zoning

date 8/16/2006

street and number 3430 Courthouse Drive

telephone 410-313-4335

city or town Ellicott City

state MD zip code 21043

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-467

Name Cooney-Smith Farm

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

See footnotes

Cooney-Smith Farm HO-467
12799 Clarksville Pike
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Marie F. Myers / Howard	Max A. & Elizabeth C. Smith (H&W) / Howard	19 April 1944	BM, Jr. 181-261	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	98 A.	
Mary A. Cooney, widow J. Ernest Cooney & wf Anna Margaret Mary C. Cooney Elizabeth C. Smith & hus Max A. / Howard	Marie F. Myers / Howard	19 April 1944	BM, Jr. 181-259	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	98 A.	John J. Cooney d. 1943
Charles Cooney / Howard	John J. Cooney / ?	19 August 1902	JHO 75-539	Deed - fee simple	\$900 & assumed mortgage		Mort. 7 June 1898, JHO 68- 580
John G. Rogers Louis T. Clark, trustees	John J. Cooney Charles Cooney	7 June 1898	JHO 68-582	Deed - fee simple	\$3300	1.) 63 A. 2.) 23 A. 3.) 15 A.	Equity Ct. 30 March 1898, Wm. H. Richardson et al v. Mary F. Easter, et al 1.) on Clarksville to Highland Rd. 3.) on Clarksville to Snells Bridge Rd.
James Mackubin, trustee / ?	1.)Lillian M. Richardson, William H. Richardson, Frank H. Richardson, Jennie N. Richardson, Sarah F. Richardson, Charles W. Richardson, & Rose E. Linn, children of Charles J. Richardson 2.)George H. Richardson, Lara Richardson, & Mary W. Souder, heirs of Henry W. Richardson 3.)Sarah R. Chamberlin	16 March 1898	JHO 68-361	Deed	Balance of purchase money	83 A. 1.) 63 A.	1.) & 2.) Equity, 15 March 1898, Docket 1-122, case 350, Dorsey Clark & Co, et al vs David Clark et al. Petition of Sarah R. Chamberlin Right of way mentioned in 84 A. conveyed to Lillian M. Richardson, et al, heirs of Charles J. Richardson, of even date. From the 63 A. tract to the 20 A. tract, over the 84 A., mentioned in the

Cooney-Smith Farm HO-467
12799 Clarksville Pike
CHAIN OF TITLE

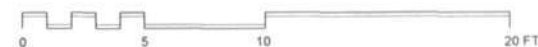
GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
	4.) Mary F. Easter All heirs of George E. Richardson / ?						petition of Sarah R. Chamberlin. GER d. intestate, w/o issue
Sarah F. Richardson / Howard	George E. Richardson	28 October 1881	LJW 44- 195	Deed	\$390	??	3.) All the land inherited on the east side of Clarksville to Snells Bridge Rd.
William P. Ridgely Sarah F. Richardson		20 May 1850		Deed of Partition			3.)
William Ridgely	Sarah F. Richardson [granddaughter]			Bequest			3.)



NOTES:

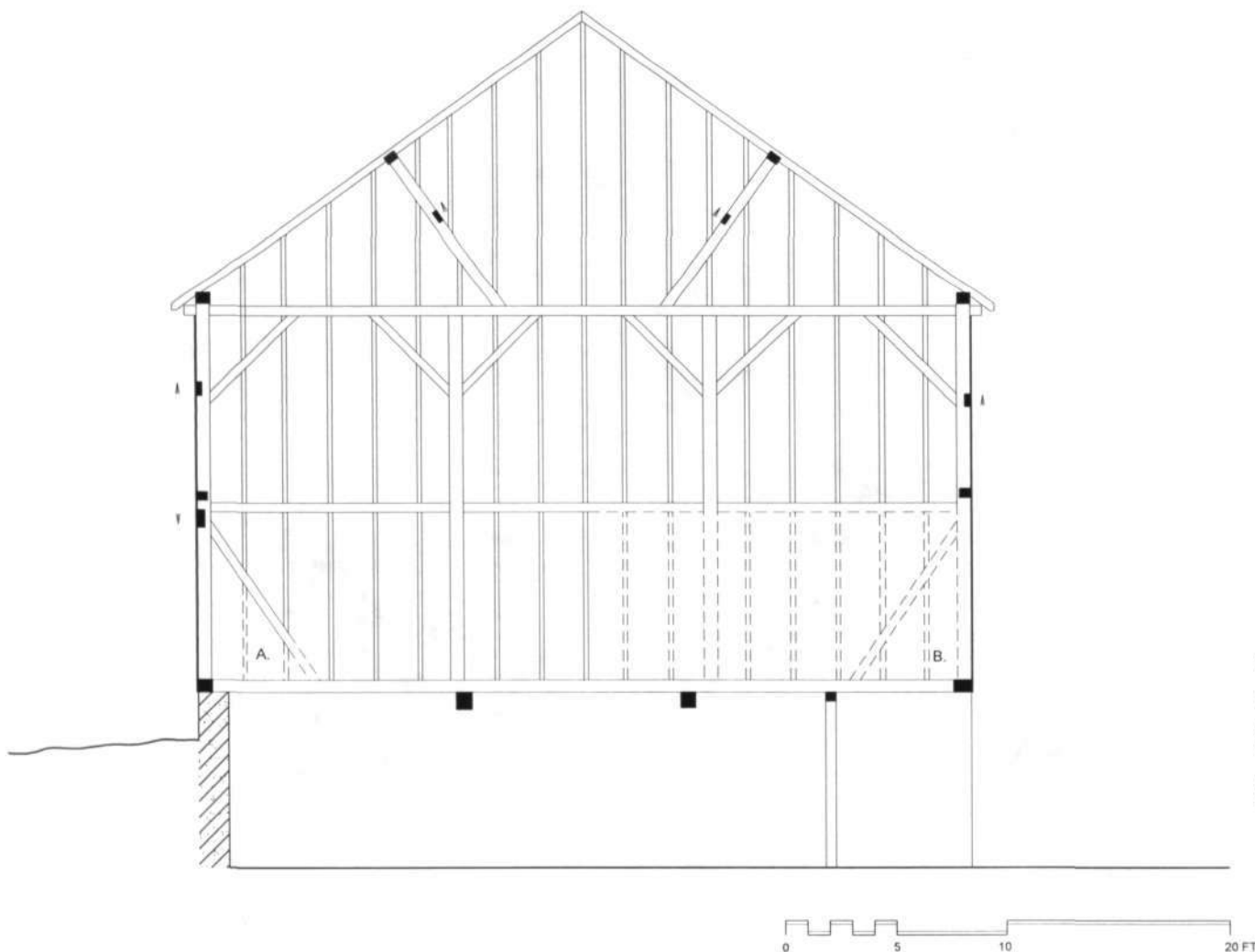
A. NEW WALL NOT SHOWN

B. BUTTS CMU GARAGE (NOT SHOWN)



HO-467 COONEY-SMITH FARM 12799 CLARKSVILLE PIKE

HOUSE FIRST FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - APRIL 2006



NOTES:

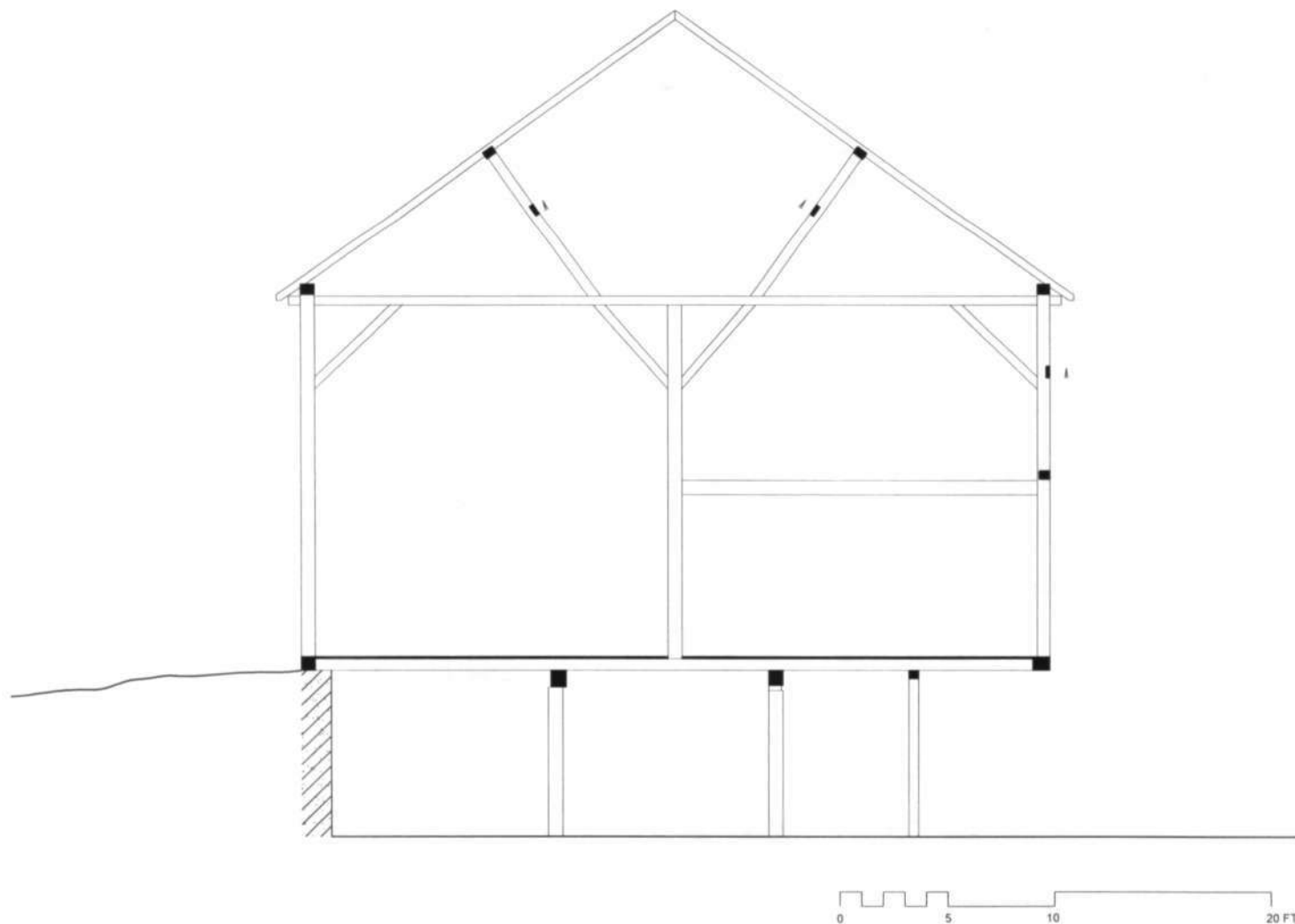
A. FRAMING ROTTED/MISSING.

B. FRAMING COVERED BY INTERIOR
BOARD SHEATHING.

C. NEW SCABBED PIECES/REPAIRS
NOT SHOWN.

HO-467 COONEY-SMITH FARM 12799 CLARKSVILLE PIKE

BARN EAST BENT FRAMING SECTION - MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND TOM RINEHART - DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - MARCH 2006



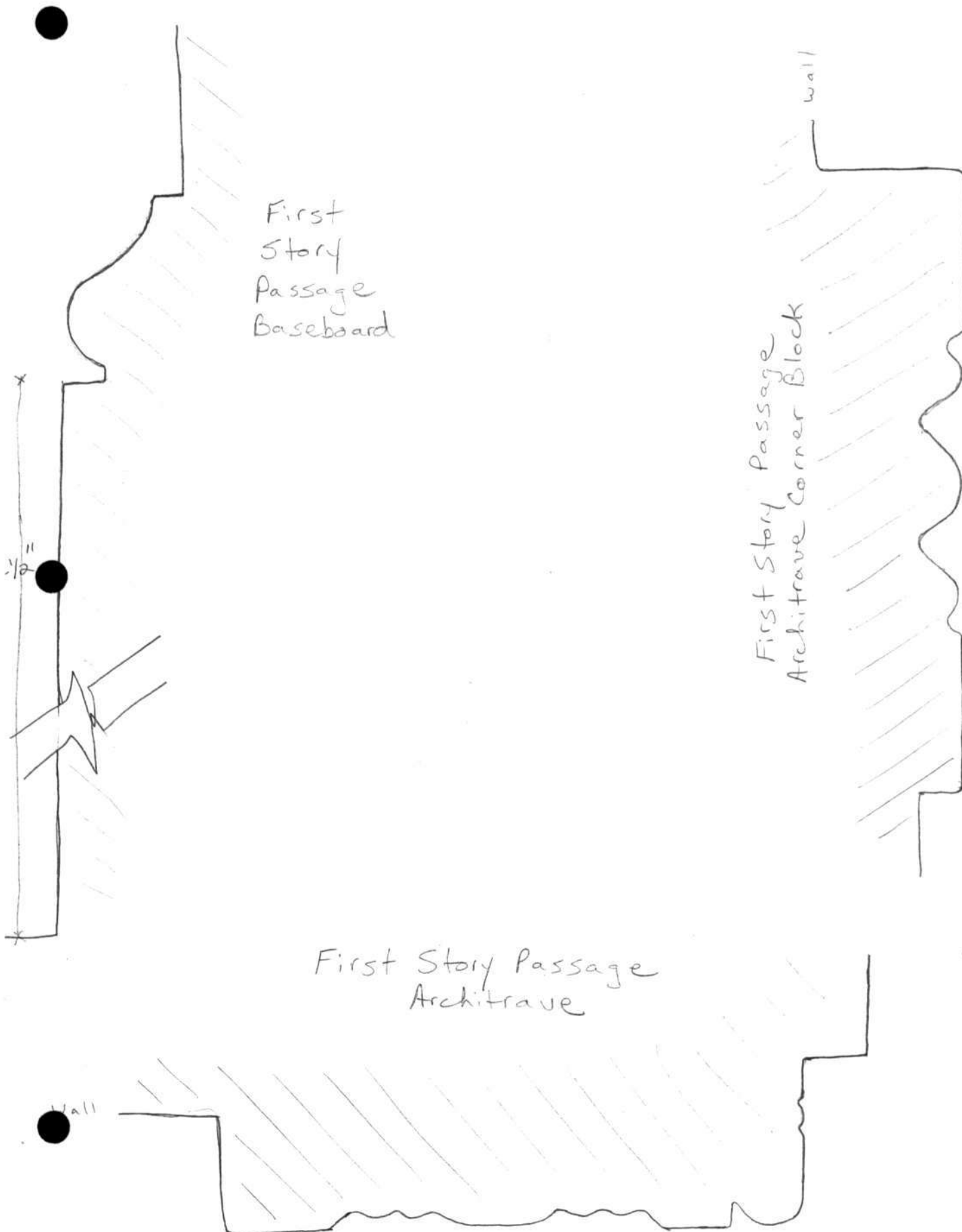
HO-467 COONEY-SMITH FARM 12799 CLARKSVILLE PIKE

BARN EAST-CENTER BENT FRAMING SECTION - MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND TOM RINEHART - DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - MARCH 2006

1/2

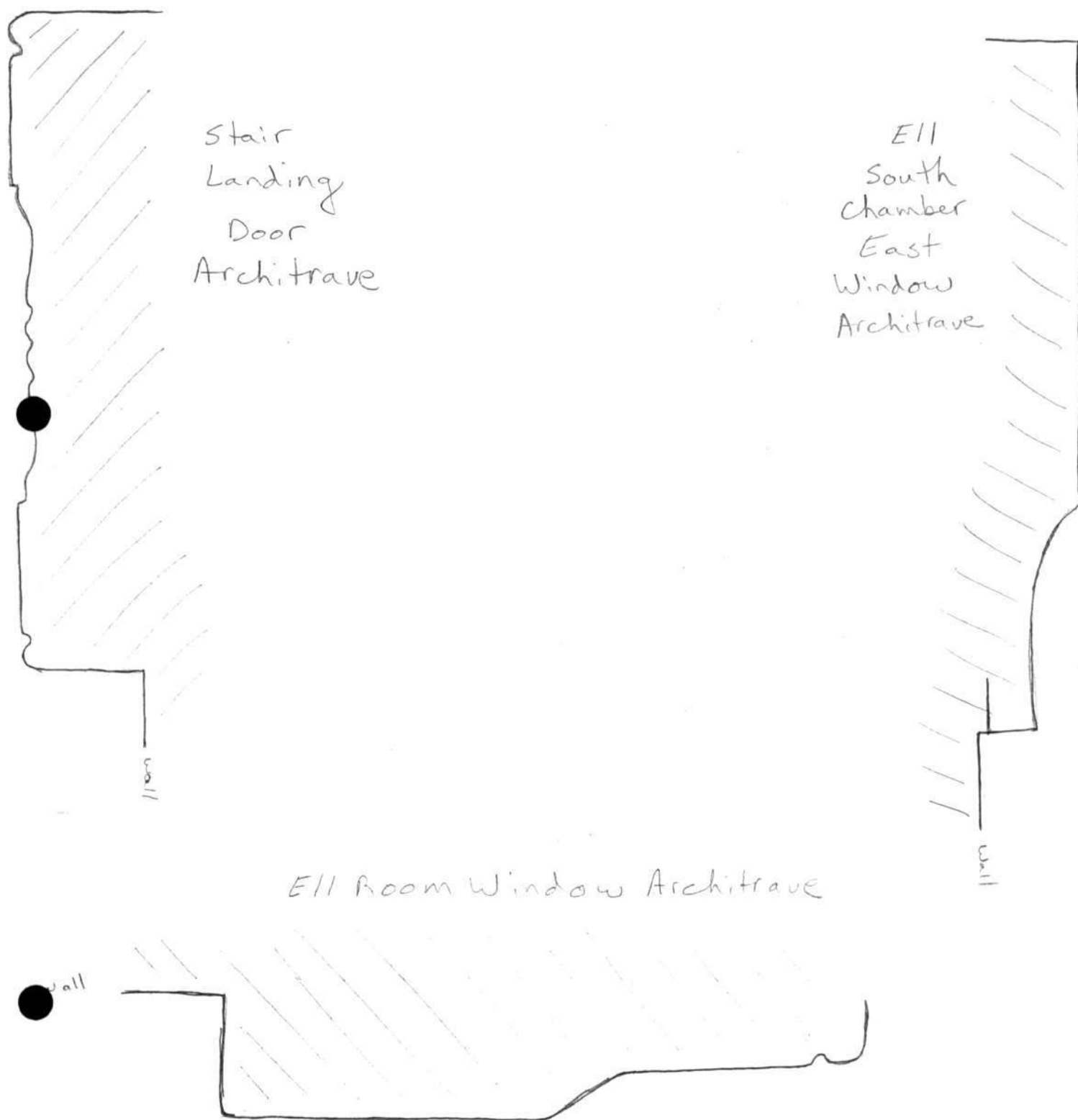
Cooney-Smith Farm HO-467
Moulding Profiles

KMS
27 Mar. '06



2/2 Cooney-Smith Farm 140-467
Moulding Profiles

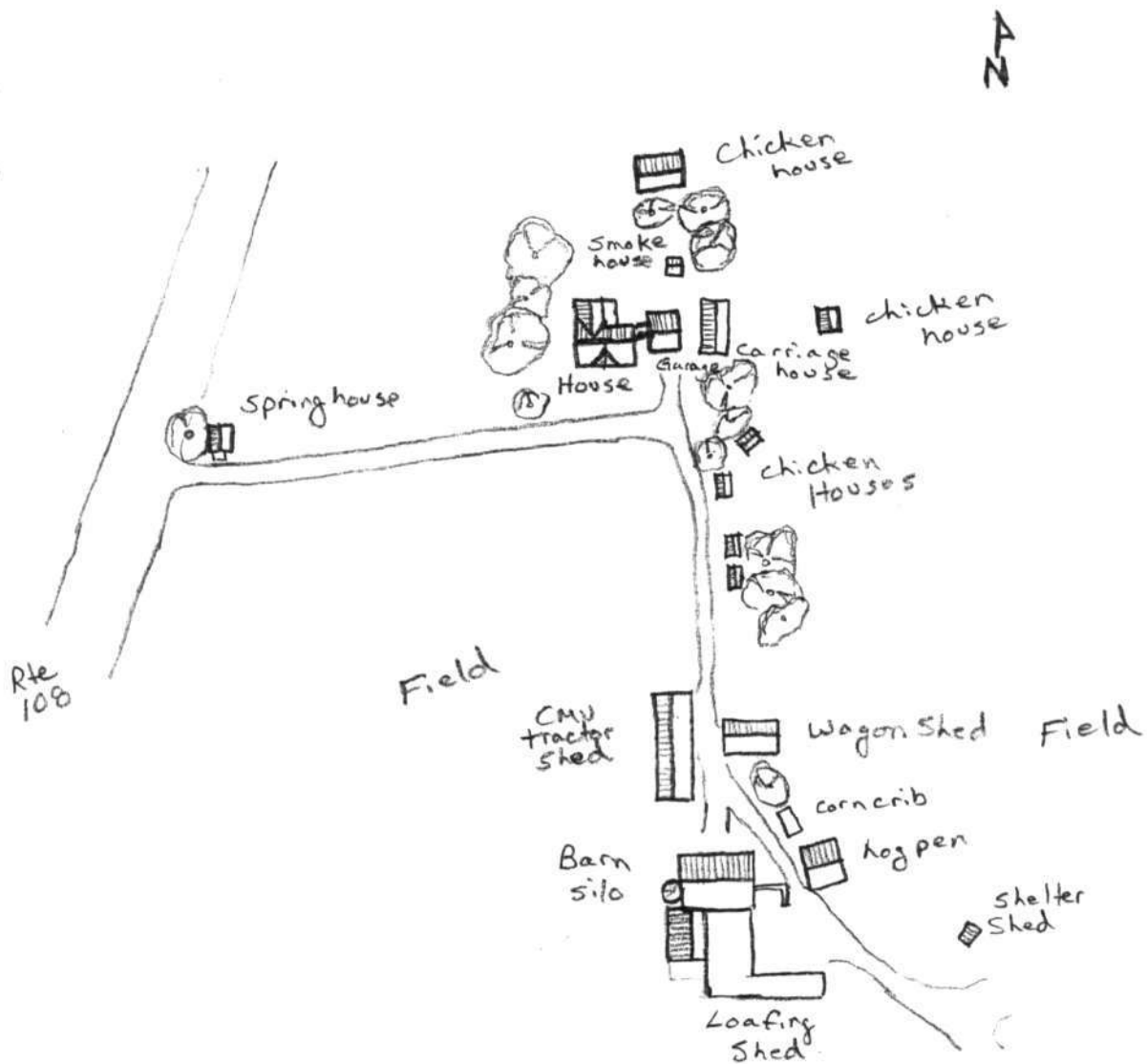
KMS
27 Mar. '06

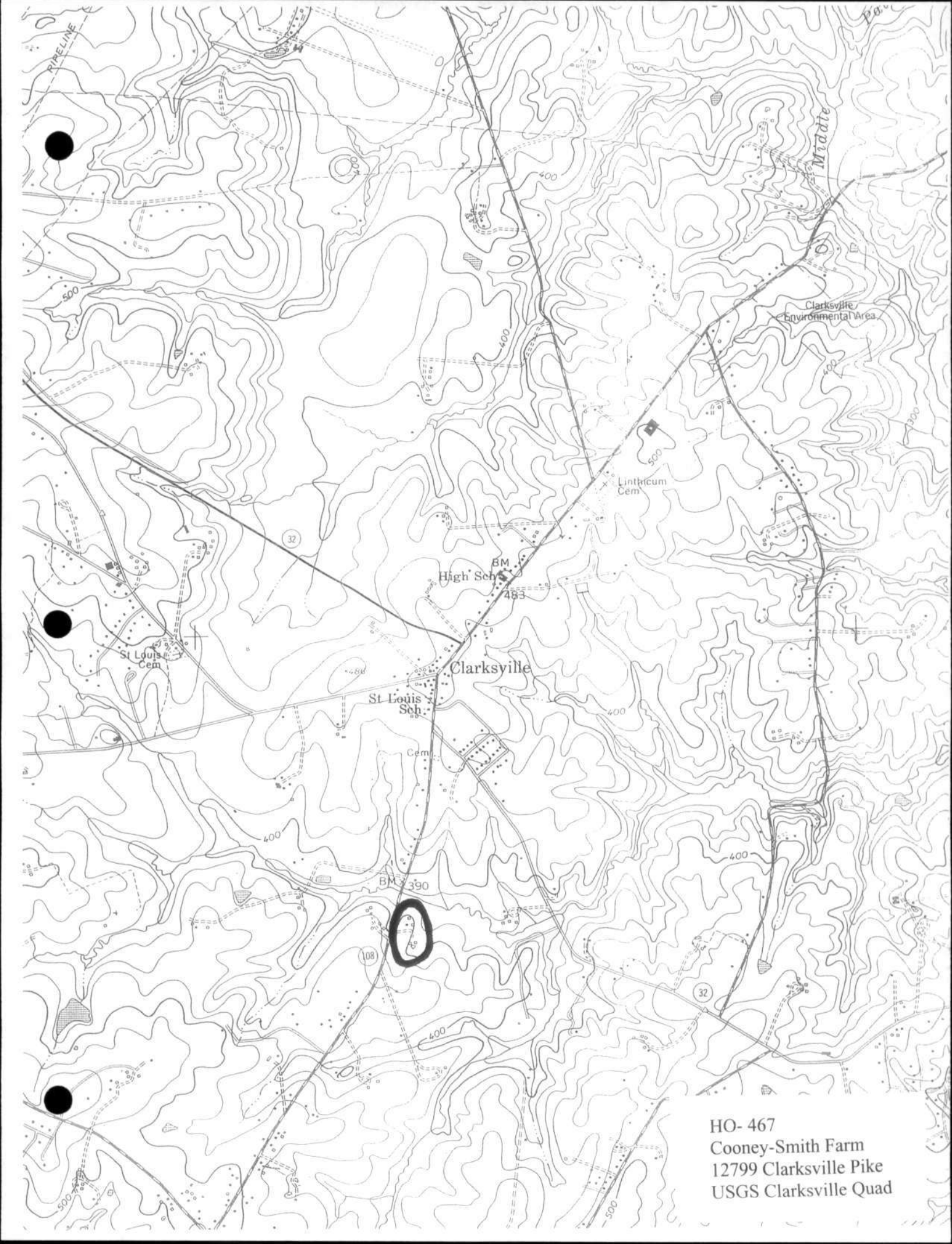


Cooney-Smith Farm
Site Plan

HO-467

KMS
Apr. '06





HO- 467
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
USGS Clarksville Quad

Photograph Labels

HO-0467

HO-0467_20060327_01
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
House-south elevation
Ken Short
March 2006
1/20

HO-0467_20060327_02
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
House-north elevation
Ken Short
March 2006
2/20

HO-0467_20060327_03
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
House-east & north
elevations
Ken Short
March 2006
3/20

HO-0467_20060327_04
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
House-center passage,
vw northeast
Ken Short
March 2006
4/20

HO-0467_20060327_05
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
House-east room, vw
northeast
Ken Short
March 2006
5/20

HO-0467_20060327_06
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
Large Chicken House-
west & south elevations
Ken Short
March 2006
6/20

HO-0467_20060327_07
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
Carriage House- west &
south elevations
Ken Short
March 2006
7/20

HO-0467_20060327_08
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
Small Chicken House &
Shed-east & north
elevations
Ken Short
March 2006
8/20

HO-0467_20060327_09
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
Chicken Houses in
orchard-vw northwest
Ken Short
March 2006
9/20

HO-0467_20060327_10
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
Tractor Shed-east &
north elevations
Ken Short
March 2006
10/20

HO-0467_20060327_11
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
Wagon Shed &
Corncrib-north & west
elevations
Ken Short
March 2006
11/20

HO-0467_20060327_12
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
Wagon Shed &
Corncrib- west & south
elevations
Ken Short
March 2006
12/20

HO-0467_20060327_13
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
Barn-north elevation
Ken Short
March 2006
13/20

HO-0467_20060327_14
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
Barn- west & south
elevations
Ken Short
March 2006
14/20

HO-0467_20060327_15
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
Barn-lower story
interior, vw west
Ken Short
March 2006
15/20

HO-0467_20060327_16
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
Barn-upper story, vw
south
Ken Short
March 2006
16/20

HO-0467_20060327_17
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
Barn- upper story, vw
southwest
Ken Short
March 2006
17/20

HO-0467_20060327_18
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
Corn Crib & Hog Pen-
north & west elevations
Ken Short
March 2006
18/20

HO-0467_20060327_19
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
Springhouse-south &
east elevations
Ken Short
March 2006
19/20

HO-0467_20060327_20
Cooney-Smith Farm
12799 Clarksville Pike
Howard County,
Maryland
Springhouse-interior,
vw northwest
Ken Short
March 2006
20/20



HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, House-south elevation
Ken Short, March 2006 1/20



HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, House-north elevation
Ken Short, March 2006 2/20



HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, House-east & north elevations
Ken Short, March 2006 3/20



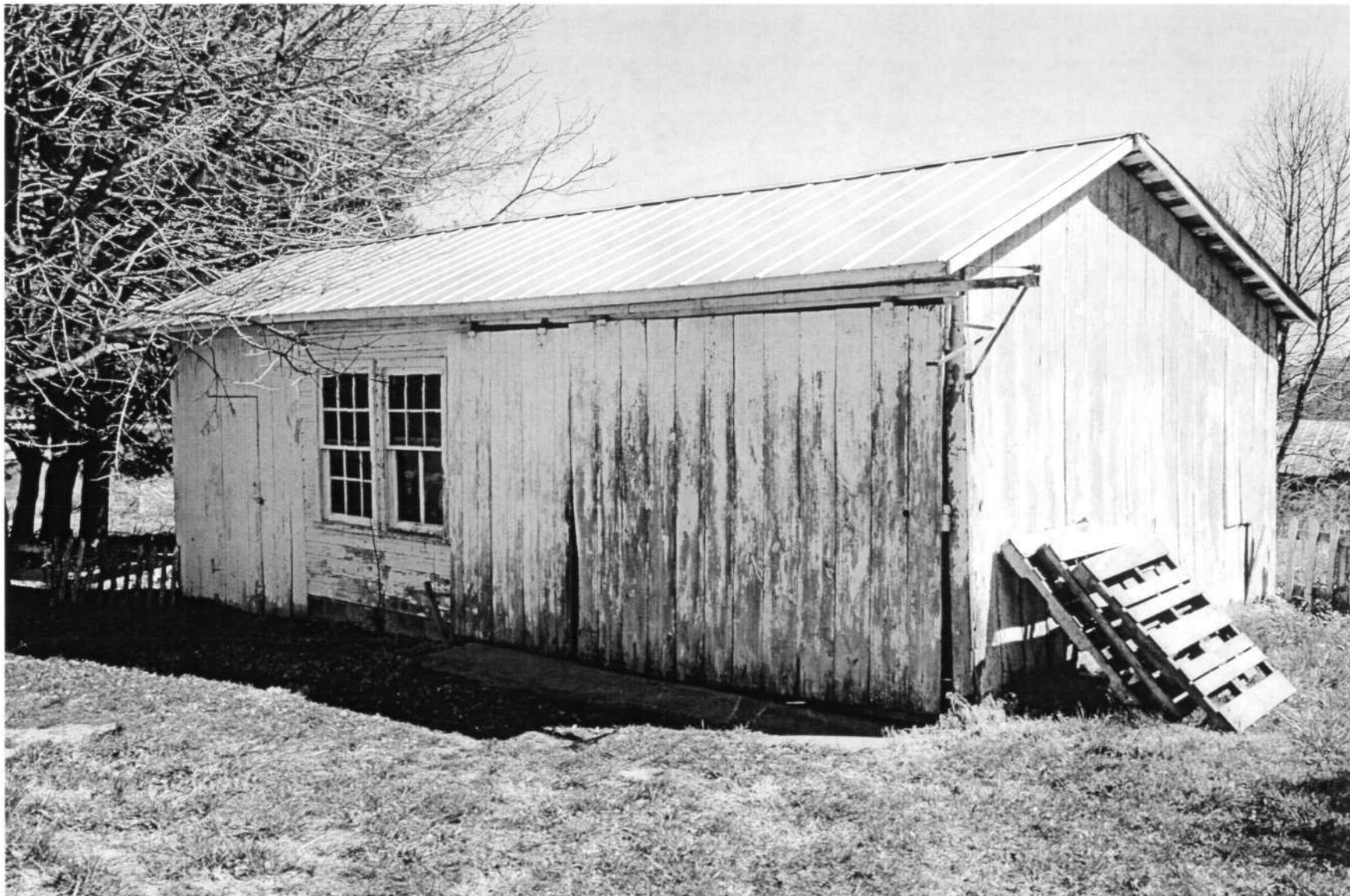
HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, House-center passage, view northeast
Ken Short, March 2006 4/20



HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, House-east room, view northeast
Ken Short, March 2006 5/20



HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, Large chicken house-west & south elevations
Ken Short, March 2006 6/20



HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, Carriage House-west & south elevations
Ken Short, March 2006 7/20



HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, Small chicken house & shed-east & north elevations
Ken Short, March 2006 8/20



HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, Chicken houses in orchard-view northwest
Ken Short, March 2006 9/20



HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, Tractor shed-East & north elevations
Ken Short, March 2006 10/20



HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, Wagon shed & corn crib-north & west elevations
Ken Short, March 2006 11/20



HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, Wagon shed & corn crib-west & south elevations
Ken Short, March 2006 12/20



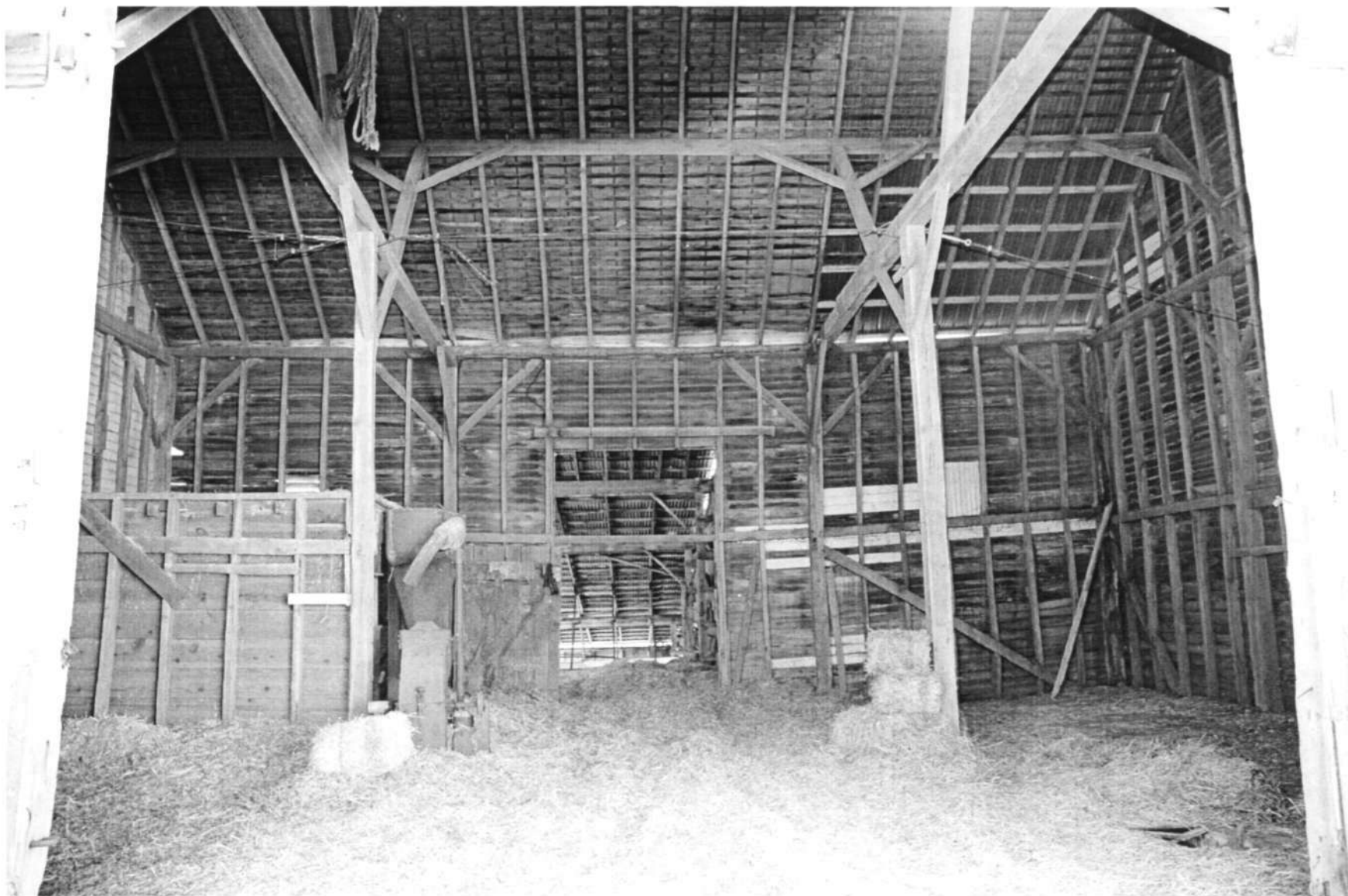
HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, Barn-north elevation
Ken Short, March 2006 13/20



HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, Barn-west & south elevations
Ken Short, March 2006 14/20



HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, Barn-lower story interior, view west
Ken Short, March 2006 15/20



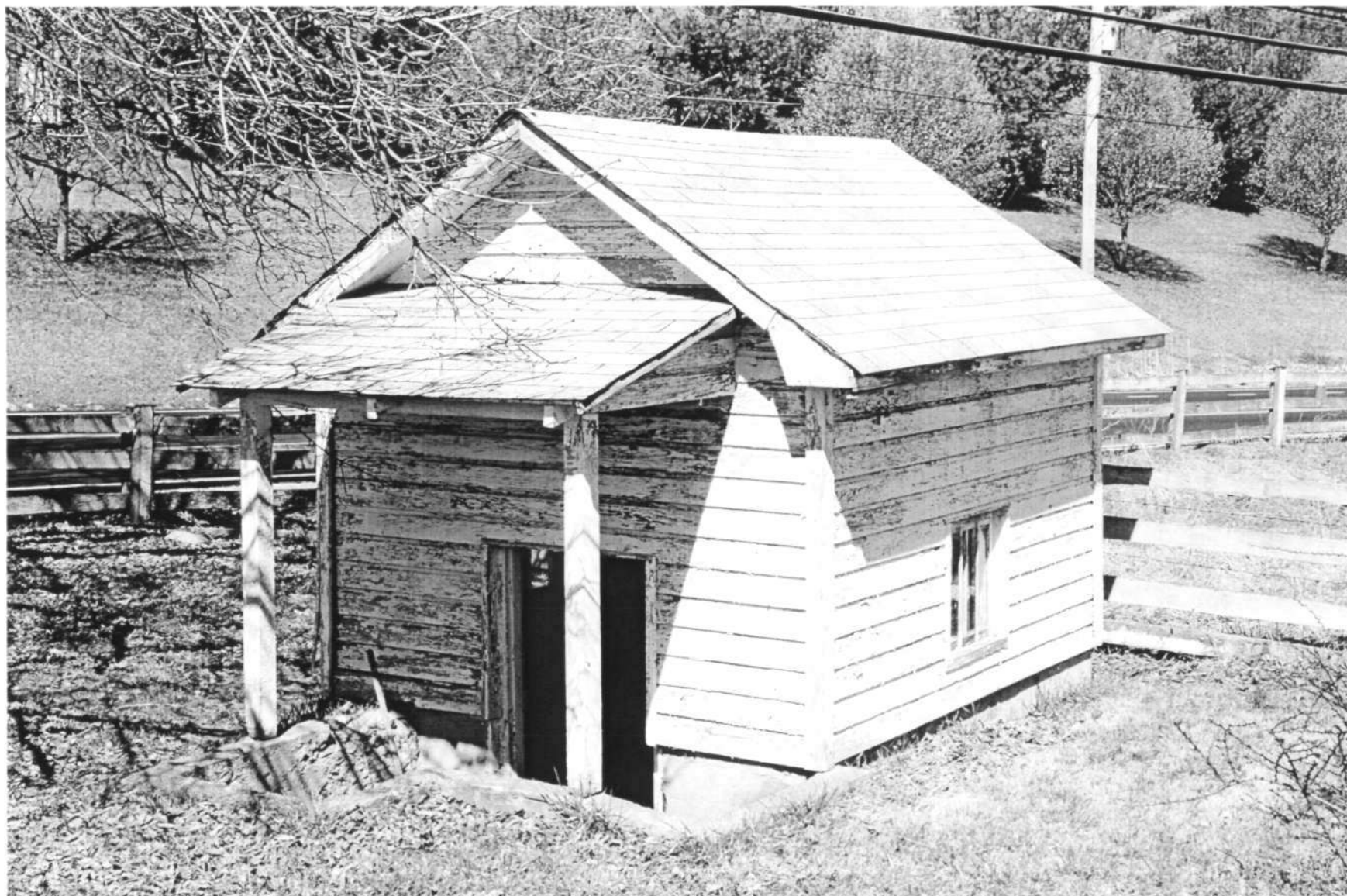
HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, Barn, upper story, view south
Ken Short, March 2006 16/20



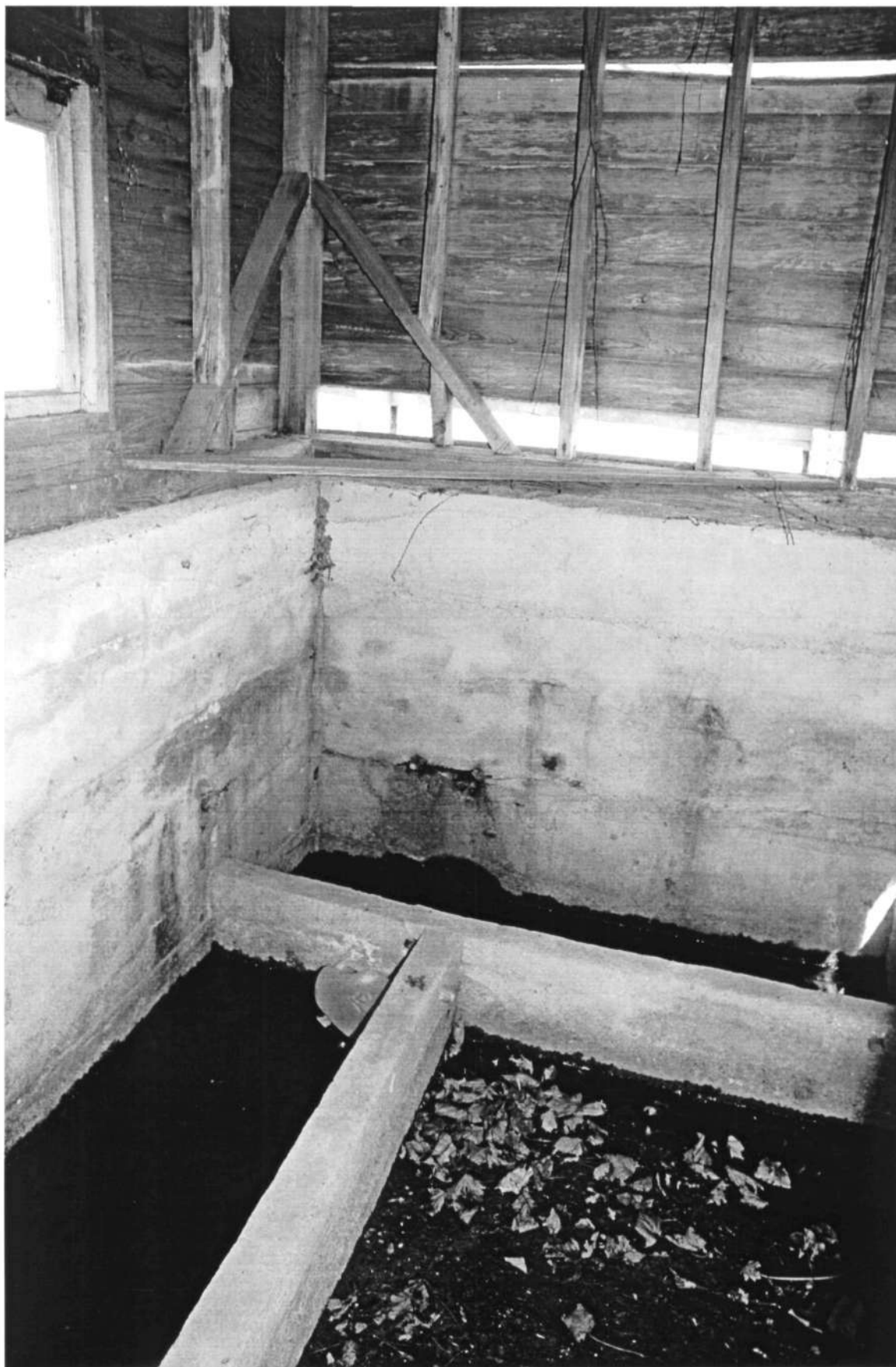
HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, Barn-view southwest
Ken Short, March 2006 17/20



HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, Corn crib & hog pen-north & west elevations
Ken Short, March 2006 18/20



HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, springhouse-south & east elevations
Ken Short, March 2006 19/20



HO-0467 Cooney-Smith Farm 12799 Clarksville Pike, Springhouse-interior, view northwest
Ken Short, March 2006 20/20

HO-467

The George Richardson Farm and Outbuildings
Clarksville
Private

circa 1860

The George Richardson Farm faces west on the south side of Route 108, west of its intersection with Route 32. It is a five bay wide, one room deep, two story high, gabled roof (running north - south) frame building with central intersecting "A" framed dormer window holding a gothic cut double-hung, two-light window. Its central rectangular entrance door is surmounted by a four light transom and flanked by three vertical side lights. A one story high, flat roofed, open porch runs along the three central bays of the west facade, while a two story high, intersecting gabled roof (running east - west) one bay wide, one room deep east kitchen wing on the north side of the east wall creates an "L" plan.

The outbuildings surrounding the house include an old smoke house, spring house, carriage house, two barns and a tall silo, all of which are well maintained and most of which were constructed at the same time the house was built.

Designated on the Hopkin's Atlas of 1878 as the residence of George Richardson, it is located on the old tract of land known as "White Wine and Claret", and was once a William Ridgely property.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

HO-467

Dist 5

MAGI # 1404675535

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC The George Richardson Farmhouse and Outbuildings

AND/OR COMMON

The Smith Farm

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

12799 ~~12809~~ Clarksville Pike (MD 108)

CITY, TOWN

Clarksville

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

6th

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Howard

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT
☐ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Smith

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

12799 ~~12809~~ Clarksville Pike

CITY, TOWN

Clarksville

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code
MD. 21029**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE Tax Map 34, P.90
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Hall of Records

Liber #: 181

Folio #: 261

STREET & NUMBER

Howard County Court House

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1978

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

21 State Circle, Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The George Richardson Farm and Outbuildings are located on the south side of Route 108, three tenths of a mile west of its intersection with Route 32. The George Richardson Farm House faces west. It is a five bay wide, one room deep, two and a half story high, gabled roof (running north - south) frame covered with aluminum siding structure set on a stone foundation with central "A" framed intersecting dormer window (holding a gothic cut one-over-one light window) and square brick chimneys inset into its north and south walls.

Fenestration is rectangular, vertically aligned, proportionally scaled and double-hung, holding two-over-two lights and decorated with green shutters.

The central, rectangular cross paneled door is located on the west elevation, flanked by three vertical side lights and surmounted by a four light transom. A flat roofed, one story high portico covers the three central bays of the west elevation, supported by four scrolled iron posts. An iron railing runs around the perimeter of its roof line. One step leads to the wooden landing and the central entrance.

No apertures are cut into the south wall, while the north wall holds a first and second floor window on its east side.

The east elevation holds a similar, vertically aligned first and second floor window in its south bay.

On the north side of the east wall is placed a one bay wide, one room deep, two story high, intersecting gabled roof (running east - west) frame covered with aluminum siding east wing, set on a stone foundation, whose east wall holds a central square brick chimney. This wall also holds a first and second floor window on its south side and two tall, rectangular, one light, attic casement windows. The north wall of the east wing holds a vertically aligned first and second floor window, similar to those described. A two story high shed roofed frame addition runs along the south wall of the east wing and holds the present kitchen. A second floor window is located on its east wall and two second floor windows on its south wall which also holds the inset kitchen entrance door on its west and a nine light rectangular kitchen window on its east side.

A one story high, gabled roof running (north - south) enclosed cellar entrance way provides an east - west walk through as well as a covered entrance to the one story high, gabled roof (running north - south) cinder block garage, to which it is attached. A frame chicken house lies east of the house, an old smokehouse between, and two barns and a tall silo lie some thirty feet west of the house, all of which are maintained in the finest condition.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

State - LocalHistory

SPECIFIC DATES
c. 1878

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The George Richardson Farm and Outbuildings are of outstanding historical and architectural significance to both the state and county. This farm with its well maintained outbuildings has remained intact for over a century and is noted on the Hopkins' Atlas of 1878 as the residence of George E. Richardson. It is one of several century old homes located on the tract of land called "White Wine and Claret".

The house may well date to (see Attachment #4) as early as 1860 and is architecturally representative of Howard County's prosperous farm houses, a five bay wide, one room deep, two and a half story high, gabled roof frame structure with two story high, intersecting gabled roof kitchen wing, creating an "L" plan. An "A" framed central dormer holds a gothic cut window so representative of the 1850 gothic revival in American domestic architecture. A central entrance, hall and staircase are also typical of this period house.

Associated with the Ridgely - Richardson family of Howard and Baltimore counties and located on the old tract "White Wine and Claret", it is of outstanding historical significance as well as architectural merit.

The excellent condition and repair of the house enhances its significance. All the outbuildings, the smokehouse, barns and storage areas are extremely well maintained.

Alternate #5 of the State Highway Plan for realigning and widening Route 108 affects the northeast corner of the property which acts as a buffer zone from the present alignment of Route 108 in protecting the century old house. Alternate #6 of this plan also takes the northern boundary of the property and affects this same buffer zone.

In addition to its merit, historically and architecturally, it has significance as a working farm. The greatest care should be taken by Highway planners to insure the integrity of the present site located on the South side of Route 108. (See attachments #2 & #3)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

Page 2 of 2

For these reasons, the George E. Richardson Farm and Outbuildings should be placed on the National Register of Historic Landmarks and the State Critical Areas Program.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hopkins Atlas of 1878
Howard County Land Records

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 76.00 Acres

Please see Attachment 1, Tax Map 34

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see Howard County Land Records, Liber 181, folio 261

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE Maryland COUNTY Howard

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Office of Planning & Zoning-Comprehensive Planning Section

DATE

465-5000 x257

STREET & NUMBER

3450 Court House Drive

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

Attachment 4
 HO-467
 The George Richardson Farm
 Hopkin's Atlas of 1878
 District 5

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1878 by G.M. Hopkins in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

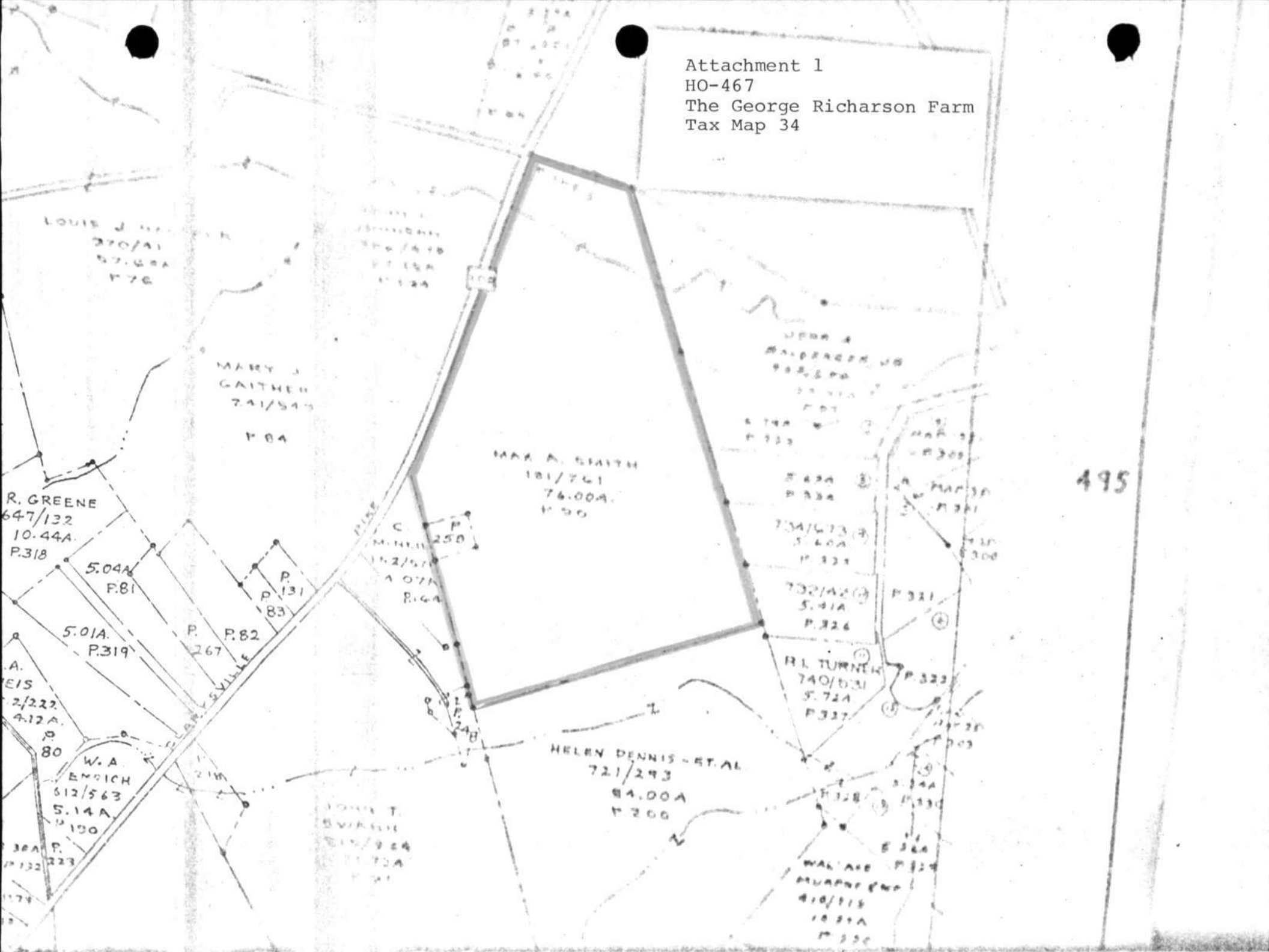
Attachment 4
HO-467
The George Richardson Farm
Hopkin's Atlas of 1878
District 5

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1878 by G.M. Hopkins in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

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HO-467
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Attachment 1
HO-467
The George Richardson Farm
Tax Map 34

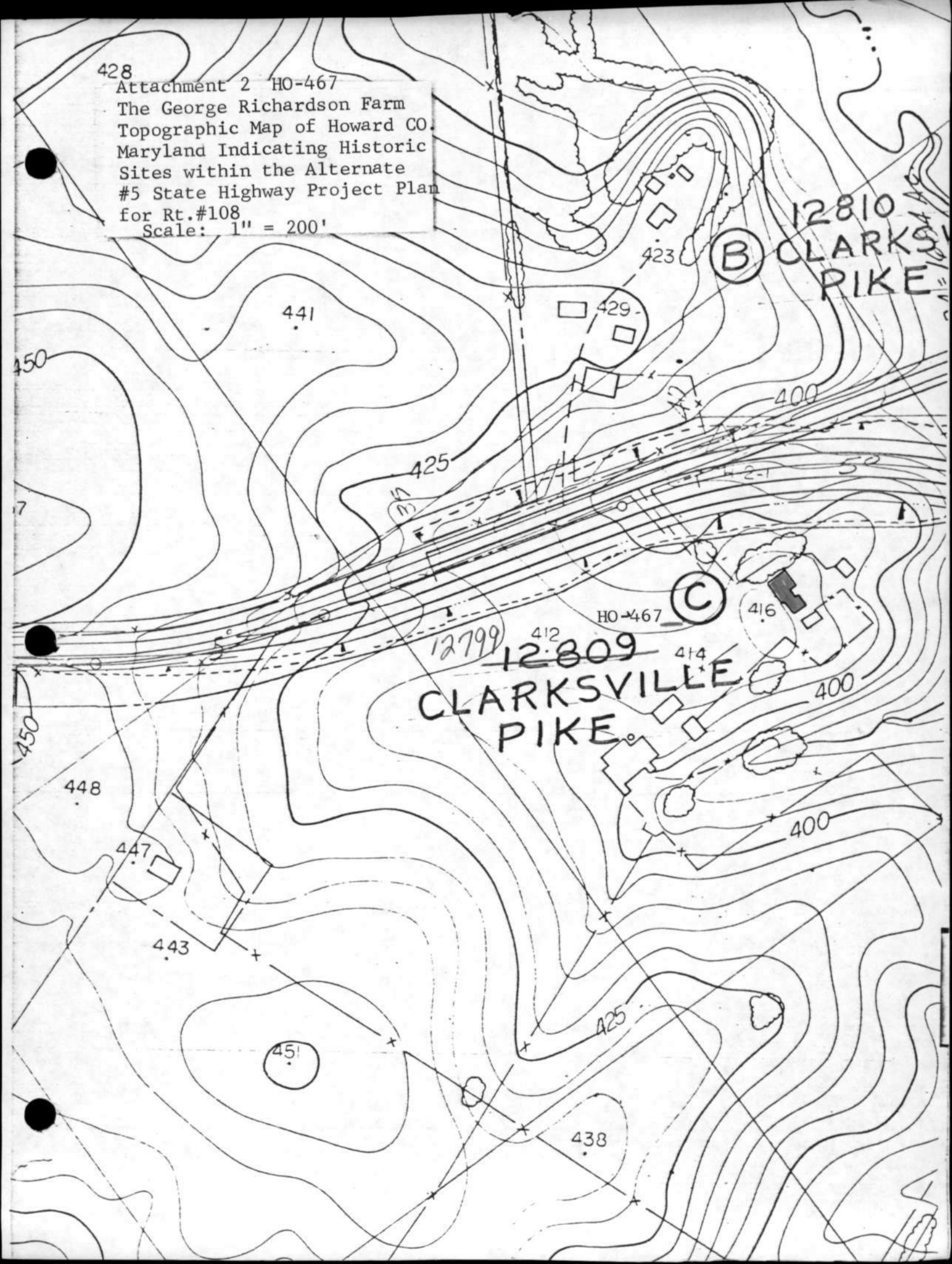


428

Attachment 2 HO-467

The George Richardson Farm
Topographic Map of Howard CO.
Maryland Indicating Historic
Sites within the Alternate
#5 State Highway Project Plan
for Rt.#108

Scale: 1" = 200'



DIVISION OF HUMAN RIGHTS



Ho-467
The George Richardson Farm
and Outbuildings
SOUTHEAST JUNE 1978
CB THOMPSON, AIP